THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 838. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₮ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. Augustus Allen Hayes, Jr., and Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3oc 273 Canton, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. Livingston & Co. in which business Mr. William Forbes is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
21oc 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co.'s house.

31se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th February, 1859.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 5,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name— Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING

INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORE'S

Oriental Circular, and General Price Current.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

The Oriental Circular is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. Nichol Latimer & Co., Shanghai,

Direct to

Messrs. Rees, Glanmore & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—Bates, Hendy & Co., 70, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 701 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SENT by mistake to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation Peking, six cases marked in English 1 to 6 D. S. Tientsin, and in Chinese, five cases—

厚敦 訑裕 and one case 大成

The owner can have them on describing his property and paying expenses.

4se 370 Peking, 26th July, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies *Act* 1862, *and*
In the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums; Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 680 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 5th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFCTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

SAUCE
LEA & PERRINS

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
[illegible]
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"

Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in Fine Powder – dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
London.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	July	27	Hankow,........	Aug.	13
Hongkong,.......	Aug	12	Nagasaki,........	„	9
Tientsin,........	„	12	Yokohama,.......	Aug.	12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	Apr.	23	Received via Marseilles June 11th.
Shanghai,.......	„	22	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Aug. 18th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
Aug.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
11,—	660 a 665	....	468 a 472..........	
13,—	665 a 670	....	500 a 505..........	
14,—	670	670 ..	490	..470
15,—		665 a 670	....	490 a 495
16,—	660 a 670...........		448	....
17,—	665 a 670...........		490 a 495..........	

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, the wife of J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chinkiang, on the 13th August, 1866, Thos. Kelly, Mate of the U. S. Steamer *Wachusett*, of heat apoplexy.

At Chinkiang at 2 o'clock A.M. on the 15th inst. of heat apoplexy, Commander Robert Townsend, of the U. S. S. "Wachusett," aged 42 years.

Suddenly, of heat apoplexy, Hermann Oppert, Esq., native of Hamburg, aged 32 years.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Aug. 18th, "Dupleix," (Fr. str.), Melizan from Yokohama; "Express," (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Suwonada," (Am. str.), Jayne, from Hongkong; "Shanse," (Am. str.), Frand, from Hankow; "Fusi-Yama," (Br. str.), Hardie, from Hankow.

Departed.—Aug. 18th, "Japan," (Br. str.), Bell, for Nagasaki; "Queen of the Seas," (Br. bq.), Reid, for Foochow; "Chalgrove," (Br. bq.) Amstrong, for London; "Fairy," for Nagasaki; "St. Aubin," for Yokohama; "Hiogo," for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Str. *Corea* from Hongkong—Dr. Behr, Messrs. Micasa, Matsmoto, Franoska Ewaya, Siwota, Sira-hawa-Kendriro, Heinemann. Per Str. *Kiangse* from Ningpo, Messrs. Temple, Western, Dow, Brand, Power, Smith, Simmons, Converse, Sturgiss, Angleye, Alberson, Zelandere, and Lewis. Per Str. *Faruna* from Nagasaki—Nagasaki French Consul, Mr. Dunn, and 35 officers and crew of the Str. "Engle." Per Str. *Nanzing* from Tientsin—Mr. Oliver and 25 Chinese. Per *Japan* from Tientsin—One French Missionary and three Coreans.

◆

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

The London Mail of the 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 20th Aug., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 23rd Aug., per *Yesso*.

The French Mail of July 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Aug., and here on the 5th of Sept. It arrived last year on the 2nd of Sept., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1866.

We are informed that a telegram dated London 27th July was received viâ Kiachta, by the *Nanzing*, announcing peace to have been concluded and silk higher; but we have not been able to obtain a copy. By peace, a truce must probably be meant, as sufficient time has certainly not elapsed since the date of the last telegram, the 23rd idem, to conclude even preliminaries of peace.

We have received permission to publish the interesting despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock, which will be found elsewhere, and which H. B. M. Consul has been instructed to communicate to his colleagues and to the Chairman of the Municipal Council. The discussion which arose at the last meeting of Land Renters regarding the excessive exactions levied from Chinese residents in the foreign settlements, supplies the text of the letter, and calls forth a lucid definition of the authority of the Municipal Council. It is explained that their functions are purely Municipal, as their name implies, and that, consequently, *they can assume no* control over the exercise of authority by the native rulers. "Foreigners in China can exercise no government or control over natives, save in so far as the power to do so, is expressly delegated to them by them the territorial sovereign." No such power as that of interfering with the execution of warrants on Chinese subjects has been delegated to any foreigner, and consequently any such interference would be illegal. Such is the gist of Sir Rutherford's argument, and there can be little question or to the accuracy of its logic. We do not believe that the strong feeling in regard to the exactions so unscrupulously levied by the local authorities, and the resolution subsequently passed by the land renters, were prompted by any different impression. These exactions and acts of oppression had simply reached such a climax that it was felt some vigorous action was necessary to hinder the eventuality which Sir Rutherford Alcock himself admits might ensue—the driving away the Chinese population from the settlement, by making residence within its limits exceptionally disadvantageous. That the local authorities have the power to do so he admits, and "that there may be occasions when they might show the will to profit by it, is equally possible." Equally persuaded of this fact, the land renters sanctioned a proceeding which they had no legal power to enforce, but which the urgent necessity of protecting their own interests forcibly suggested. The intention of giving effect to the resolution referred to was, we believe, quite secondary to the desire to bring to a crisis, questions which had been long pending, and which were still as far as ever from solution. They may congratulate themselves on the entire success of their action, and on the prospect which is now opened out of placing the government of this large settlement on a more satisfactory basis. Sir Rutherford accepts the present situation of affairs, and clearly appreciates its inconvenience. The question which presents itself is, whether the difficulties involved in a satisfactory rearrangement are surmountable, or whether it is better to leave the matter as it stands; and grappling at once with the extreme question, he considers the possibility of the eventual vacation of the settlement by the Chinese residents. Such a result, he remarks, "would not perhaps be an unmixed evil, save in so far as the interests of those who have entered into extensive speculations in land and houses" are concerned. It is a generally accepted axiom that there is no unmixed evil, but it will be admitted that the degrees of good and evil in any given action vary considerably; and those who have entered into the speculations referred to, will probably think the evil in the present instance largely preponderating. Sir Rutherford takes a similar view, and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages on either side, concludes that it is better "to deal with the problem as it presents itself, with all its difficulties." A vast Chinese population is inextricably intermixed with foreigners, in a settlement placed under foreign municipal regulations, and it becomes necessary to consider how the interests of foreigners can best be reconciled with those of the native government. The solution, he thinks, is to be found in a charter of incorporation. "It is in the power of the Emperor of China to delegate his authority to whom he pleases," and he would probably be more willing to delegate this authority to a body admittedly deriving its powers from him, than to endue with it an assembly of foreigners, working under purely foreign auspices. The advisability of this scheme has been frequently discussed, especially in reference to the difficulty which existed, previously to the establishment of the Supreme Court, in enforcing payment of taxes even from *foreign residents who elected to avail of* the benefit of order at their neighbours' expense. In the present dispatch, the subject is enlarged to comprehend the important question of control over the *Chinese residents also*, and if steps be taken to bring it to an issue, it is suggested that the newly revised land regulations might be incorporated in the charter, as defining the nature and *extent of the authority* which it is desirable the Council should exercise.

It is always pleasing, but more especially so in times like the present, when the tide of prosperity is running low, to find that efforts are being made to ameliorate at least the moral condition of a body of men with whom the commercial interests of the community are so intimately associated, and who have always been noted for the entire absence of endeavour on their own part, to improve themselves either physically or morally. This has always been a marked characteristic of seamen in general. A lifetime almost continually spent in arduous toil, in the constant presence of danger, and destitute for the most part of many even of the humblest luxuries, nay even of the ordinary comforts of life, has had the natural effect *of blunting their sensibilities*, of rendering them regardless of the past, callous to the present, and careless as to the future. It is to a life so circumstanced, that we must refer that reckless, impulsive and improvident character which has always distinguished seafaring men as a class. Fortunately it is an experience not wholly destitute of its redeeming influences. Cut off for so large a portion of their days, and at the most impressionable period of their existence, from the keener, more passionate, intriguing and more bustling struggle of life on shore, and placed as they often are in circumstances demanding the exercise of personal restraint, of mutual kindness and of forbearance, many of the simpler and purer instincts of human nature survive the trying ordeal, and are recognized in the childlike warmheartedness and unreflective and impulsive generosity of the sailor, with which we are all so familiar. These are the men to be met with so often in our streets, with the thermometer in the neighbourhood of 100°, enjoying their holiday after their own fashion, dressed in a heavy woollen reefing jacket if it happens to be their newest, the rest of their get up being selected on the same principle, with the exception of their head dress, which is sure to be of the lightest and most unprotective style; regardless equally of the heat as of other proprieties, they gorge themselves like children on fruits of every kind, and indulge in long cold drinks of more than dubious quality, with a recklessness that would be mad, if they appreciated the danger they incur Efforts have not been wanting hitherto in Shanghai, to improve the condition of the seamen by affording the comforts of a home to them, when discharged from their ships, and to give them, when afloat in harbour, the privilege of religious services in a floating chapel, as well as the visiting care of a chaplain specially devoted to this work. It is to extend the facilities for carrying out these latter objects, that an endeavour is now being made by several members of the community, in connection with some of the captains of ships in the river. A report of the meeting held for this purpose will be found in another column. It has been deemed advisable to try to raise funds to build a Seaman's chapel on the Pootung Point, in consequence of the difficulties and expense, from frequent accident, of keeping up a floating chapel in the stream. If the vicinity of the proposed chapel on shore can be kept free from grog shops and other kindred institutions, it will possess greater advantages, as well as attractions; as the sailors will be able then to refresh both mind and body by an invigorating and healthy country walk, in addition to the discharge of their religious duties; for, luckily the miserable restraints of a Scottish *Sabbath*, so powerfully condemned Dr Norman Macleod, are here unrecognized. One piece of advice we would strongly urge on the attention of the committee charged with the carrying out of this undertaking; namely, to avoid the rock upon which so many schemes in Shanghai have come to grief, by not attempting to carry out their views on too grand a scale, or incur liabilities beyond their actual means. This is a most unfavourable time in many respects, we fear, to make an appeal to the community on behalf of any object however praiseworthy and charitable in conception. The funds for our own church, now in course of erection, will be found unequal to the outlay necessary to complete the design, and it may be objected by many, that it would be better to defer the erection of the Seaman's church on Pootung, until the other structure so long under way shall have been finished. It is known also that a very large sum *has just been expended on the Bethel*, which will be lost if she is sold or abandoned; besides, it is doubtful whether the great object of the floating mission, and that most likely to be appreciated by, and beneficial to, the sailors, is not regular religious visitation from ship to ship. It matters comparatively little whether the place of worship is afloat or on shore; the *access to it must be in sampans*.

We have in our remarks looked at both aspects of the proposed scheme—a most worthy and desirable one. The present time is unfavourable for its realization, but we have no doubt that, if energy and good feeling can accomplish their object, such will not be wanting on the part of the committee.

The case of William Harper *versus* Hu-te-te and Ho-wang-cheng, which came before the Mixed Court on Wednesday, shows the efficiency of that tribunal to deal with a particular class of cases, where Chinese usages and the privileges of their magistrates come into collision with the principles of justice prevailing in other countries, and also illustrates a curious social feature in the control exercised over the labouring or coolie class by magisterial authority. It is brought out plainly in the course of the trial, that the Che-hsien or district magistrate has, for a consideration, granted to certain parties, of whom two unprepossessing specimens were brought before the Court as defendants, the exclusive right of leasing the services of coolies for labour at the various wharves and jetties, public and private. This power of vending monopolies is everywhere recognised in China as the privilege of the magistrate, and indeed forms no inconsiderable source of revenue; however much, therefore, with our European views of the liberty of the subject and the dignity and independence of labour, we *may regret* the prevalence in any country of a system so fatal to industry and so fertile in abuses; yet, in so far as the practice is consistent with recognised local custom and law, no blame attaches to the Che-hsien for its exercise. But when the monopolists interfere with the free employment of native labour by foreigners, in such a manner as to raise considerably beyond the market rate the wages of such labourers, and otherwise exercise undue control over them while so employed, then a very grave principle is introduced into the relations of the several parties, totally at variance with one of the most important points established by the treaty of Tientsin. Article XIII states most explicitly the rule under which relations are to be maintained between foreign employers and native labourers.

> "The Chinese government will place no restriction whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity."

Now the case brought before the Mixed Court constitutes a direct infringement of this treaty clause. Any granting by a Chinese official of a power to any second person or persons, to control the selection, wages, or labour of any servants employed by foreigners, is, in every sense of the term, placing a serious restriction upon the free employment of native labour by foreigners. Any means by which he is prevented or hindered, by intimidation or otherwise, from going into the market and engaging labour at the market rate; and by which sums are exacted from the earnings of labourers which render its necessary for foreigners to pay them higher wages than they otherwise would, must be so regarded. It is entirely contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Article we have quoted, that middlemen, having purchased such a monopoly as the one in question, should practically claim the right of dictating to the foreigner whom he shall employ, and regulate the order and price of their labour. But the defendants in this case even exceeded these wide limits, and their interference being opposed, and their admittance to the premises denied, they actually proceeded to the spot with a large band of armed followers, for the purpose of forcibly removing some coolie of independent views who declined to acknowledge their sway. The European manager of the wharf had been previously in the habit of employing labourers from the country adjacent, untrammeled by *subjection to the system of middlemen*; but these latter pursued such a course of intimidation that the free labourers were afraid to come for employment. It is to be remembered that the system *here* complained of is not that pursued by dock and wharf labourers at home, who work in gangs under headmen. These latter contract to do work at the market rate, which is regulated in natural course by free and open competition between the several gangs, in connection with the demand for such labour; but here we have an attempt made to sell the power of taxing and regulating the labour of one's own private servants, to third persons in no way associated with the contract binding the employer and the employed, and who profess to give no assistance to the employer in directing the labour of the employed. The decision of the Court should definitely settle such questions, and the penalty inflicted will no doubt have a most wholesome effect in preventing the recurrence of the abuse. These are precisely the class of cases, in which foreign interests are involved, that the Mixed Court is so competent to deal with, from the facility with which information of its decisions reaches the native public. It is essential too that they should be tried before a foreigner, who is able to point out the inconsistency between this system of monopoly, and the treaty stipulation for free contract between native labourer and foreign employer. The foreign community are indebted to the firm which, through its servant, has resented so forcibly and successfully the perpetration of a gross interference with the freedom of labour, although attempted under the shadow of a legalized abuse.

Summary of the Week.

An important case affecting the employment of native labour by foreigners, was tried on the 15th instant before the Mixed Court. William Harper, charged Hu-te-te and Ho-wang-cheng with entering Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.'s wharf premises, at the head of 80 or 100 men. They informed the complainant that they were authorized by the Chi-hsien to employ coolies exclusively, and to take up for trial any man not engaged by them. They wanted to take away one of the coolies employed there, but Harper prevented them. They left, but came back with 40 additional men armed, at 1 P.M. For two days the coolies ordinarily employed had been afraid to work. The head coolie and a shroff confirmed the facts deposed to. The prisoners declared that they had been engaged by the prosecutor; but the latter denied ever having seen them before the day of their appearance at the wharf. The defendants were sentenced to $50 fine each, or 14 days imprisonment.

The change in the weather which we mentioned last Saturday was very temporary, and was succeeded by several of the hottest days of the summer. If any proof of the extreme heat of the sun were required, beyond personal experience, it would be afforded by the fact that six of the Chinamen employed in building the masonic hall were struck down by the sun on Monday, at their work. On Tuesday, eight deaths occurred among sailors, who habitually come on shore with only a straw hat or some still less adequate covering for the head. On the same day the Captain of the U.S. corvette *Wachussett* died of heat apoplexy, incurred while walking on Silver Island. His body was brought to Shanghai and buried in the cemetery on Thursday. On the evening of Wednesday a strong wind did much to reduce the temperature, which on Thursday only reached 89, and a heavy storm in the evening contributed still farther to this result.

Messrs. Latimer Little & Co.'s Kiukiang property has been sold by Messrs. Cowie & Co., for Tls. 15,700.

Native reports say that Ting jih-ching will shortly return to his post at Yangchow, having accomplished the object of his mission to Chang-chow.

Chefoo letters inform us that the American schooner *General Sherman* is believed to have left that port for Corea, though she cleared nominally for Passiet. She is heavily armed, and carries a large crew; Mr. Thomas, the author of several articles which have appeared lately in the *London and China Express* regarding the Corea, accompanied her. The French missionary who brought intelligence of the late massacre of his companions, intends shortly to visit Shanghai. It is reported that the Russians intend to annex the southern half of the island of Saghalien, in which they have already several settlements.

Further correspondence from Nagasaki informs us that the *cause célèbre* at the Bellevue hotel has terminated in a happy reconciliation. Green has been bound over to keep the peace towards his wife for five years, in £1,000, and placed under sentence of deportation if he be again brought up. Under this security, Mrs. Green has returned home, and the Bellevue has resumed its old attractions. The weather at Nagasaki has been very pleasant, the thermometer having only once reached 90 in the shade, and generally ranging at 87. The steamer *Eagle*, late Prussian man-of-war *Dantzic*, has just been sold to the Tycoon, and the price paid $180,000, included her armament. It is reported that Chosiu has gained several advantages over the Tycoon's troops.

On the 8th inst., the river at Hankow at last began to show signs of having attained its extreme height. From the 4th to the 8th inst., it rose two and a half inches daily, but on the latter date only one inch and a half. On the 10th it ceased rising, but up to the 12th there had been no apparent decrease.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, it has been resolved that brokers should be licensed and sworn as in London, the arrangement of details being left to the Committee. Mr. Anderson, Manager of the Agra Bank, has brought an action for assault against Mr. Shaw, the Manager of the Commercial Bank, claiming $5,000 damages; but has only gained a verdict of $10. The case of course arose out of the struggle which took place for possession of certain notes, on the day of the Commercial Bank's closure. In commenting on the case, the *Daily Press* appears to have brought some charge of unprofessional conduct against Mr. Pollard, who immediately remonstrated in a semi-official letter, which that paper at once published and sent to the Committee of the Hongkong Club "in the full confidence that no body of gentlemen would consider the communication as one which ought to have been addressed by one gentleman to another."

At Tientsin the thermometer has continued to range high, and the "oldest resident" says he has never known so hot a season. If it be true that companionship in misery is an alleviation, Shanghai may find some consolation in knowing that Tientsin is as badly off as itself in this respect and, moreover, that the mosquitos there are even of a finer breed than here—perfect vampires, in fact.

NINGPO.

At 2 P.M. on the 14th, a fire broke out on board a large Shantung junk partially laden with a valuable cargo for the North, [illegible] off the concession at Ningpo, which quickly enveloped the whole deck in a sheet of flame. It was a magnificent sight to see the fire ship drift up the river with the flood tide, illuminating the dark night with a brilliant glare, reflected from the water on the crowded tiers of Chinese shipping with which the Yung river is filled. As the burning mass approached the bridge of boats, great fears were entertained for this useful structure; but luckily for the trembling shareholders assembled, the vessel grounded on the shore a few yards below the bridge, which was deluged by the [illegible], while the wooden houses on the [illegible] which stood in imminent danger of taking [illegible] and communicating the conflagration to the foreign settlement. Fortunately however for the community, the energy displayed by Messrs. Dent & Co.'s agent in bringing their fine engine to the scene of the disaster with astonishing rapidity, averted the impending catastrophe. Headed by Her Majesty's representative, whose presence is ever found where danger and duty call, and aided by the spirited members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, the police set to work to clear the scene of action and play on the neighbouring houses, while tons of water were poured on the condemned junk. As the flames raged round the base of the immense masts, great was the risk run by the gallant firemen, for had the mainmast fallen to leeward it must have inevitably crushed the engine and its indefatigable workers. At this critical moment when the less bold spectators had withdrawn to a safe distance, the aspect of affairs was changed by the arrival on the scene of two native engines, whose additional streams combined to extinguish the fire just as dawn appeared, and the junk had burnt nearly to the water's edge; all attempts to scuttle her from the outside having proved ineffectual.

It is reported that the fire was simply a plan, by which the owners netted twelve hundred taels at an expense of some nine thousand taels to the unfortunate shippers. It happened after this wise. Owing to the competition of foreign bottoms, large junks at Ningpo, as elsewhere, are at a discount; and so much is this now the case that, in the present instance, a junk costing originally some twelve or fifteen thousand taels was sold for the sum of eight hundred. The ingenious purchasers at once went to work to collect freight for the North, and they had so far succeeded as to obtain a cargo for which two thousand taels freight was paid in advance; hence the fire, whereby the owners are relieved from the trouble and expense of making the junk seaworthy and prosecuting a voyage, the freight to be earned by which remains their own notwithstanding. The plan is fully equal to any that we have heard laid with a view of reaping the sure profits offered by an Insurance Company, in preference to running the risks of precarious trade.

There is no doubt that, by steadily playing on the Chinese houses opposite the burning junk, the fire engines of Ningpo saved the settlement from partial destruction for owing to the long drought and the strong breeze blowing at the time, nothing could have saved the narrow China street had it once caught. Great therefore should be the gratitude of the Insurance Companies concerned, a gratitude which it is to be hoped they will soon find an opportunity of exhibiting.

HAKODADI.

In order if possible to remove from the minds of the natives all trace of ill-feeling on account of the desecration of the Aino cemetery. Capt. Vyse, H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, received instructions from Sir Harry Parkes to proceed to the villages of Mori and Otoshibé, the two places whence skulls had been stolen, and there to express in person, in the name of the British Minister, the regret that not only he, but all his countrymen felt, at the perpetration of the crime; and in addition to distribute the sum of 1,000 itzibus in equal portions, among the relatives of those who had been disinterred. Capt. Vyse was to be accompanied by a vice-governor and a staff of Custom House officials. Unfortunately H. M.'s Consul found the native Governor of the port unwilling to give his sanction to the expedition, until the three or four skulls still missing had been restored; the bulk, some 12 or 13 in number, having already been given up to the Custom House authorities.

Early in March, H. B. M.'s *Osprey* arrived with Mr. Gower, to relieve Capt. Vyse, who shortly after left for Yokohama, in the above-mentioned vessel. It was not till after several interviews, and the exercise of great patience, that the Governor could be induced to give his consent, and then a further delay occurred owing to the protracted winter and heavy spring rains. On the first of June, the weather having been fair for the three previous days, and everything being in readiness, a start was fixed for the following day; and on the morning of the 2nd, Mr. Gower, accompanied by a friend and Mr. Robertson (an officer attached to the Consulate) left Hakodadi—some three or four native officials of subordinate rank *accompanying*.

Sy-go-no-pi, the first resting place, some 20 miles from Hakodadi, was reached the same night. Early the following morning a Shirabiaku (Custom House official) arrived at the tea-house, and informed Mr. Gower that the Vice Governor was to leave Hakodadi that same day, would push on straight to Mori (8 miles from Sy-go-no-pi, and where the first distribution was to take place) and would reach there about 2 P.M. Mr. Gower and party timed their departure to arrive at Mori at 1.30; but after waiting three hours, without sign of the Vice-Governor, it was decided to push on to Otoshibé, leaving word at Mori to that effect, ample time being thus afforded to the Vice-Governor to reach Mori, rest there the night, and on to Otoshibé in the morning. The business accomplished there, what had to be got through at Mori could easily be done on the return journey. From the time of arrival at Mori and departure for Otoshibé, not a single Aino was seen; the officials giving as a reason that they were assembled in a house, awaiting the distribution of the money. Leaving Mori at 4.30 P.M. Otoshibé, about 12 miles distant, was reached at 6.30 P.M.

On entering the village, the first sight that greeted the eyes of the *travellers was two* Ainos, busy mending their fishing nets on the beach. Mr. Robertson, dismounting from his horse, walked up to them and addressed some few words of salutation to them in their own language, but a grunt from each was the only reply, and turning their backs they stalked away slowly up the village. After making arrangements about quarters in the tea house, Mr. Gower sauntered up the street, addressing by means of Japanese the Ainos he came *across, in a few kind* words. At first they exhibited a good deal of sulkiness but this gradually wore off, and the judicious distribution of small coin to the youthful Anios, with here and there an itzibus to the Patriarchs, changed ill-tempered countenances into smiling ones, and drew from the Ainos their usual form of salute, made by raising both palms to the chin and then stroking the beard down gently. This obeisance, which they had never failed to make to *foreigners on former* occasions, was neglected on the first entry of the party. The following morning, the 4th, the Vice Governor arrived, but as the old gentleman was rather shaken by his journey, business was postponed till the afternoon. The morning was passed in a visit to *Urap*. 10 miles from Otoshibé, and a purely Aino settlement, the only Japanese dwelling being the tea house erected for the convenience of travellers, but more particularly for the accommodation of Government officials whose duties take them, from time to time, up the coast.

Whatever ill feeling may have arisen from the desecration of the Aino cemetries, the results of the visit to Urap fully testified that it was simply confined to the two places where the crime was committed, for on entering the village, the inhabitants turned out in large numbers, bowing and making the customary salute, and evincing by their *looks and actions all kindly feeling to the* foreign visitors. During the two hours stay in Urap, several Aino huts were visited, without the least sign of ill-will being exhibited by their humble occupants. The party reached Otoshibé on their return at 4 P.M., and preparations were immediately made for the ceremony of distribution, and expression of regret, on the part of the British Authorities. These were simple enough—a few coarse mats spread in the garden at the *back of the tea house, close up to the verandah*, served for the Ainos—for Mr. Gower and the officials, a bench covered with red baize was placed in the room opening on the garden. All having assembled, the Ainos to the number of 45, with their Japanese interpreter, Mr. Gower commenced by requesting them to stand up and, with Mr. Robertson, stepping to the front of the verandah, addressed them through the interpreter, as follows:

"I am the *English Consul lately arrived at* Hakodadi, and have been sent by my Minister to express to you the regret that my Government, in common with my countrymen, feel at the desecration of your countrymen's graves. The three men who were guilty of this crime have been severely punished, sent away from Hakodadi, and are now undergoing imprisonment. In all countries, there are good and bad men, the bad must be punished so that the good may *live in peace. The expenses incurred by* you in connection with the trial will be paid by my Government; and, in addition I am directed to distribute the sum of 1,000 itzibus among you in equal portions, to the relations of those whose graves were desecrated. Now that these men have been punished, I hope that no ill feeling to foreigners will rest among you, and that you will receive all foreigners in the same kindly way as formerly."

Mr. Robertson then *proceeded to distribute* the money (each sum being done up in a small packet, with an inscription outside denoting that it was a present from the English Government) to each member of this curious little assembly. After distributing the money, about 800 itzibus, (200 being reserved for Mori) Mr. Gower again expressed a hope that all ill feeling had been removed, and the Ainos, who had, during the address, given vent to expressions of *delight, quietly dispersed, some of them* making straight for the kitchen attached to the inn, there to spend a portion of their suddenly acquired wealth.

On leaving Otoshibé the following morning, kindly farewells were exchanged, and Mr. Gower had the satisfaction of leaving cheerful and happy faces where he had found sour and discontented ones. At Mori the same ceremony was gone through, the number of recipients in this case being only eleven, *with it is to be hoped the same* happy results. The same opportunities of testing this did not however offer themselves as at Otoshibé, as the party started immediately for Sygonopi, on their way back to Hakodadi,—not however before the heart of the Japanese acting as interpreter in both places, had been gladdened by a handsome present of money.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Englishmen may never again, in these climes, forget *the sanctity attached to a grave, however* rude and simple, nor the respect due to the dead, however lowly and ignorant the people.

THE LATE COMMANDER TOWNSEND, U. S. N.

My acquaintance with the deceased was very brief, yet it was sufficient to enable me to appreciate somewhat the many excellent traits of his character. There are others I know who, were equally attracted by his genial manner and rich conversation, and who grieve with me over his death. I feel it to be my duty to offer to such the information touching his life and character, which I have been able to glean I could wish that the service might be performed by another more familiar with his career and his high qualities.

Commander Townsend's family has been long and honorably known in America. Some members of it served in the war of the Revolution, both in Council and in Camp. It was represented well in the Mexican war, and during the late rebellion *its old spirit of devotion* to country was again exhibited. A brother of the deceased commanded one of the first regiments sent out by the State of New York at the outbreak of the rebellion, and did signal service. He has been widely known as Adjutant General of the State of New York. A nephew barely 23 years of age was killed in Grant's great march upon Richmond, while commanding the 106th N. Y. Volunteers. Other members of the family were prominently active, in various departments.

The deceased graduated at Union College N.Y. in 1835, and immediately entered the navy as a Midshipman. His first cruise was in the Mediterranean. He afterwards took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and was otherwise actively engaged during the Mexican war.

In 1851, Commander Townsend, then a lieutenant, having married, resigned his commission. At the outbreak of the rebellion he offerred his services as a Volunteer, and was accepted as an Acting Lieutenant. He served as such under Farragut at the passage of the forts and the capture of New Orleans. Still later he commanded the *Miami* and did efficient service in the Sounds of North Carolina. Subsequently he was restored to the regular service with the rank of Commander, and commanded the well known ironclad *Essex* at the siege of Port Hudson. Still later he was Division Commander under Admiral Porter and upon the Red River,—campaigns of the most harrassing description. Just before the close of the war he was ordered to the East India Squadron.

His career in China, though brief, was not an idle one. His conduct of matters at Newchwang was such as to afford a guarantee for the peace of the port; yet it was so considerate and careful that no injury, but the contrary, was offerred to the *prestige of the native authorities*. At Canton, he rendered some valuable service, and at Chefoo he put the difficulties of the missionaries in the way of settlement. Before his return from the latter place he received orders to proceed to Hankow, stopping at the ports, and it was at the first of these *en route*, that he met the hand of the Destroyer. His hard work and exposure to malaria upon the Southern Mississippi had implanted in his system the seeds of disease, and they were *germinated readily by the fierce sun and the* fresh water of the Yang-tze.

The deceased was somewhat exposed to the sun on Sunday the 12th, and to the night air on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, he had a slight fever, which increased on Tuesday. Yielding to urgent advice, and perhaps to a sense of impending danger, he concluded to return to Shanghai the next morning. No one dreamed that he was seriously ill, but the intense heat rendered it *undesirable and unsafe* for all that the voyage should be prosecuted. At 1.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, wearied with work and exposure, I went on board the ship, and as I passed to my cot I saw him quietly sleeping. In less than half an hour, I was awakened only in time to see him yield up his breath to its Giver. He had passed from sleep into a state of insensibility, and died without the opportunity to breathe a message to wife and children and a prayer to the *Mercy* Seat.

Favored by high social position and inherited wealth, fortunate in his family and domestic relations, Capt. Townsend needed nothing which could make life dear to him. Neither his experience of active life nor his enjoyment of leisure had been unprofitable, but he had ever been a careful observer in the world, and there was stored away in his capacious mind a vast fund of information.

In character, he was benevolent and appreciative, yet just and firm. He was known as a fighting man on board his ship and to the world, yet no one was more tender-hearted and considerate. His intelligence, his tenderness, his firmness, endeared him to his officers, while his manner was sufficient to ensure for him the respectful affection of his men. The sorrow felt for him on board the *Wachusett* is deep and permanent, and forms the best testimonial to his qualities of head and heart.

A *contemporary* of yours has noticed the letter of Capt. Townsend regarding privateers, published in your print a few days since, as dealing with its subject in a way calculated to win the appreciation of all its readers. As a counterpart, I enclose to you some verses, evidently from the pen of Capt. Townsend, which I have cut from the *Army & Navy Gazette*. If anything can be wanting to perfect our respect for the deceased, we shall find it in the tenderness of these lines to his wife and children. We may not intrude upon their sorrows, but we cannot but pause to think of the grief which will fall upon them, when the tidings of their loss reach their home.

Geo. F. Seward.

Shanghai, Aug. 17th, 1866.

A NEW YEAR GARLAND.

TO LOVED ONES AT HOME, FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN.

My own dear Wife!—dear Boy!—dear Girls!
  The wealth of love ye bear for me
Is richer than the fairest pearls
  That glisten 'neath this Indian Sea.
And, gathered round our simple hearth,
  Breathing that atmosphere of love,
I'd ask no purer Heaven on Earth,
  Nor dream a happier Heaven above.

Yet far away my treasure lies,
  Whilst storm-swept oceans roll between;
The Pole Star, reigning o'er those skies,
  Ne'er gazes on this alien scene.
But, as I pace the midnight deck,
  The Southern Cross is blazing high;
Ah!—heart estranged—I little reck
  The splendors of this Austral sky.

Only the glorious Sun may *shine*
  At once upon my home and me;
And, watching him at day's decline
  Sinking beneath the tranquil sea,
My orisons instinctive break
  Upon the hallowed *evening* air—
I know his blessed beams awake
  My darlings to their morning prayer.

Vicegerent of the God of Light!
  I cannot wonder that of old
The Magi worshipped, as the Night
  Fled vanquish'd by thy orb of gold.
Our purer faith—our hopes God-given
  Feel thy benignant influences still
Raising the Earth-bound soul toward Heaven—
  Scatt'ring each brooding *fear of* ill.

Thus, upwards borne, my troubled heart
  Reposes on the love Divine—
Far as the severed poles apart
  From those dear lives so linked with mine;
Long months away—for months no word
  To break the chaos absence brings;
My soul, beyond endurance stirred,
  Flies, suppliant, to the King of kings.

The good and gracious God will keep
  My loved ones in his Holy care
This yearning, anxious heart may sleep
  Calm on the wings of trustful prayer;
And, strengthened, turn its wistful gaze
  To that sweet time of halcyon rest,
When, bathed in love's unstinted rays,
  'Twill be amid its treasures blest.

Up-springing from the Tropic Sea,
  Again the glorious sunbeams shine,
Bringing your Vesper Hymn to me,
  Mingling your loving prayers with mine.
Dear Wife! dear Children!—Orient sun,
  And sapphire sea, and pearly skies
Beam with God's smile; the loving One
  Biddeth our downcast hearts arise.

T.

U. S. Steamer "Wachusett,"
Lat. 12° 44' S.—Long. 99° 59' E. Jan. 1, 1866.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

At a meeting held at the *Bethel* on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., Captain Deslandes of the *Ariel* in the Chair, the following resolutions were passed.

Moved by Mr. E. B. Kelly, Superintendent of Sailor's Home, seconded by Captain George, Ship *Agamemnon*, and carried unanimously.

That a Committee of six captains be appointed in order to assist the Chaplain in promoting the interests of his work, with power to add to their number and to elect members to fill up the places of these retiring.

The following gentlemen were then duly elected as members:—

Captain Patridge of the *Berwick Walls*.
„ Deslandes of the *Ariel*.
„ Armstrong „ *Chalgrove*.
„ Butler „ *Polmaise*.
„ Bovey „ *Westminster*.
„ George „ *Agamemnon*.

Proposed by Captain Butler of *Polmaise*, seconded by Captain Armstrong, of *Chalgrove*, and carried unanimously.

That this Committee will use their best endeavours to raise the necessary funds required to commence operations towards erecting a Seaman's Church on the Pootung Point, and that the sum thus raised be added to the separate fund already collected, and placed in the hands of W. G. Cuthbertson, Esq., the Hon. Treasurer.

It was then moved by Captain Bovey, *Westminster*, seconded by Captain Sutherland, and carried unanimously.

That this meeting beg to record it as their opinion that, to erect a Church for Seamen on the Pootung Point is highly desirable, and made necessary by the continual recurrence of accidents to which a floating Church in this place is necessarily exposed; they also give it as their opinion that the temptations held out to sailors by landing under such circumstances, would be no greater than those which attend their visiting the present place of worship.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by the Rev. M. Kaufmann, the Chaplain, and seconded by Capt. Armstrong, after which the meeting was closed.

LETTER BY SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK REGARDING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN SHANGHAI.

No. 44.

Peking, *July 16th*, 1866.

Sir,—Adverting to your despatch No. 36, of 19th April, and Sir Edmund Hornby's letter which formed one of the enclosures, I have profited by a recent visit of the learned judge to Peking, to discuss with him in all its bearings, the whole subject of Municipal Regulations and Chinese Jurisdiction at the Ports. And as a first result I am satisfied he is right in his opinion of the inexpediency, under existing circumstances, of Chinese warrants being countersigned by a Consul.

There can be no doubt that any endorsement of a Chinese warrant directed against a Chinese subject, not in the actual employ of a British merchant, by any Consular authority, is an undue interference, at the same time that it exposes the Consul to the liability of being made unadvisedly a party to arbitrary acts of oppression. As these warrants are issued, it appears to me there is no security whatever that they may not cover some iniquity and are not obtained by corrupt means for purposes of extortion or vengeance. Until other and better arrangements can be made, therefore, I deem it undesirable that you should endorse any Chinese warrants for the arrest of a Chinese subject not in British employment.

As to the pretension of the Municipal *Council to perform this office themselves*, and the right to prevent the execution of a Chinese warrant against a Chinese subject within the settlement until they have approved, it is impossible to lend any sanction to such an assumption of controlling power over the Territorial Authority. If local self-government such as has hitherto been devised for the Foreign settlement at Shanghai can be shewn, as it has been alleged, to be incompatible with the indisputable *rights of jurisdiction on* the part of the sovereign of China on Chinese soil over his own subjects,—then the impossibility of the former, not the latter, would be established, and the municipal scheme must stand self-condemned. The compatibility of the one with the other is the essential condition of any kind or degree of Municipal Government, intended to include Chinese subjects in its scope. Foreigners in China can exercise no government or control over natives, *save in so far* as the power to do so is expressly delegated to them by the territorial sovereign. This clearly defines the conditions and the limits under which any authority can be lawfully exercised by a foreign Municipal Council or other body of foreigners, under whatever title they may be designated.

The untenable nature of municipal pretensions to interfere with the action of Chinese authorities over their own subjects because *they reside within certain limits*, does not, however, altogether dispose of the question whether Chinese authorities shall be allowed to visit with special exactions or acts of oppression, the Chinese population in the settlement and drive them away by making residence within its limits intolerable and exceptionally disadvantageous. That they have the power to do so, there is no doubt; and that there may be occasions when they might show the will to profit by it, is equally possible. Is it well, therefore, to leave this matter as it stands, or shall the attempt be made to arrive at some more satisfactory adjustment of conflicting tendencies and aims?

The removal of all Chinese from the settlement would not perhaps be an unmixed evil, save in so far as the interests of those who have entered into extensive speculations in land and houses, outside the limits of a more legitimate commerce *such as Treaties alone contemplated*, are concerned. In other respects, it would greatly simplify the question of Municipal Government, and bring the settlement back to what it was originally intended to be—a location set apart for the exclusive residence of foreigners. The Chinese do not dispute with foreigners the full benefit of the exterritorial clause, by which they may claim the right to tax and govern themselves on Chinese territory. The only point on which discussion arises, has reference to a claim put forward by foreigners to include Chinese subjects in their Municipal government. The total elimination of the Chinese element, therefore, by the action of the Chinese Authorities, however brought about, could scarcely form a legitimate subject of complaint, save as affecting property and vested interests which, it may be said, had grown up, if not with their sanction—(for that can hardly be said when the old land regulations signed by the chief local authority distinctly prohibited the building or letting of houses for Chinese occupation within the limit) at least without effective opposition.

At the present day, nevertheless, so large a Chinese population is domiciled within the boundaries, whether with or without official sanction, and so many interests of a mixed character have grown up in connection with the existing state of things, that no one would advocate any attempt to bring about a general exodus of Chinese or the final abandonment of the settlement to foreigners alone, however great the divergence has been from the course originally traced out and deemed most desirable. And if there be many advantages attaching to a simpler arrangement than such as now prevails, the perfect isolation of foreigners in the way formerly insisted on and jealously maintained at Canton, is not without its disadvantages also, as tending to keep up the distinctions of race and national enmities which it was the policy of the mandarins to foster and perpetuate, with a view to hostile and obstructive action.

It seems necessary, therefore, to deal with the problem as it presents itself, with all its difficulties. Given a vast Chinese population, confusedly and inextricably intermingled with foreigners, in a crowded settlement placed under foreign Municipal Regulations, by the concurrent action of native and foreign authorities—how can the just rights of the Chinese Government over their own subjects everywhere on Chinese soil, be reconciled with the claims of an exterritorial Municipal Administration found necessary for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government, and for the health and security of the inhabitants, without distinction of race, and in the interest of all equally, both foreigner and Chinese?

I am not ignorant of the arguments which have habitually been put forward in favour of an over-ruling Municipal authority, nor of the substratum of facts and real abuses on which these are in part founded. It has been argued that the Chinese Government having altogether neglected their obligations under the Treaty to afford efficient protection to the foreign community at the port, and having moreover been consenting parties to the organisation, at the foreigners' charge, of a quasi-municipal government to supply the deficiency,—it has practically conceded its own proper authority over the Chinese who are domiciled within the municipal limits. There is something plausible *in this argument for a case of lapsed rights*, and their reversion to the foreigner, and if not legally tenable, it still is not without a certain equitable basis. Morally, there is no doubt, rights carry with them obligations, and the neglect of the latter may entail the abeyance or loss of the former. But granting the main premiss, that there has been a neglect of obligations under the Treaty by which considerable cost and sacrifices have been entailed upon the *Foreign Residents*, and that the effort made to organize a scheme of self government has been more or less compulsory in consequence of such laches, it does not, and cannot establish from any international point of view, the legal supercession of territorial rights inherent in the Sovereign Power.

These can only enure to the foreigner by conquest or by treaty, and we have no title under either. But it is in the power of the Emperor of China to delegate his authority to whom he pleases, and with such limitations or under such conditions, as to him may seem fit. The only practical bearing of the whole argument, therefore, lies in the question how far the authority requisite for the efficient action of the Municipal body for strictly Municipal purposes, has been delegated by the concurrence of the Chinese Authorities in the Land Regulations. If this, as in practice it would appear, is more or less doubtful and certainly falls short of what is necessary, the final question is whether by Charter or other similar instrument the Emperor of China might be moved to make a more ample delegation to a Municipal Council or corporation—a Council somewhat differently constituted perhaps to that, which now exists, so as to include the Chinese element and give both the government and people a fair representative portion? One representative of the government and another of the Chinese rate-payers, might be members of the Council entrusted annually with the Municipal administration, without, except in principal, very materially modifying the existing body.

In the way of defining and extending the authority which the Municipal Council at Shanghai at present has, a Charter would not, in all probability, do much more than the suggested new land Regulations.

It is likely that the Government of China would confer on a corporate body, if even of its own creation, consisting, as its members would consist, chiefly of foreigners, greater powers than it would be willing to concede by a simple adhesion to the Land Regulations. To suppose that it would transfer a *complete* jurisdiction to a foreign body over its own subjects, for the purpose of shielding those subjects from the impositions and abuse of power by its own subordinate native authorities, is to imagine the Government of China to be even weaker than it is. The most we could hope to gain by suggesting to the Imperial Government the grant of a charter emanating from itself, would be *that it would be more likely to grant* privileges to a body which admittedly derived its authority from the will of the Emperor, than to a body which depended for its authority on the countenance given to it by the officers of Foreign Powers. Thus the Imperial Government might well be inclined to say to a Council created by itself. "We will excuse our subjects from the payment of other than certain taxes within a jurisdiction which we have ourselves created," whereas it would be very unlikely that it would admit any such exception in favour of its subjects residing within a quasi foreign jurisdiction.

So again, the Imperial Government might be willing to establish courts mixed in their character and jurisdiction, within the limits of a jurisdiction it had itself created, when it would be unwilling to do so within a jurisdiction eminently foreign. So also it might be willing even to guarantee to its own subjects certain immunities from the possibility of local oppression, where such subjects resided on soil over which no sort of jurisdiction was attempted to be exercised, except such as directly sprung from the native Sovereign power.

In short, a Charter, representing as it does a clear admission of the native Sovereign right, would be rather a means of winning concessions and privileges, which Land Regulations (embodying, as they do, the idea of extraterritoriality) would be far more likely to deter the Government from according. The latter, the Government would be careful to limit to foreigners; the former, it might be willing to extend to all because it emanated from itself.

It is hopeless to expect that either by Charter or Land Regulations, the Sovereign of a country would abdicate his rights. By neither could he be expected to transfer them to a body, whether native or foreign; but as a father would be more likely to confer upon his son powers over the remainder of his family than to a stranger, so there would be a greater chance of the Sovereign granting to a body of his own creation, powers which nothing would induce him to grant to one created by other powers.

If it is desired to bring the native population of the settlement within the advantages of a local government administered more in accordance with European nations, I think we should be more likely to attain this object by applying for a Charter than by applying for a simple assent to the Land Regulations. The theory of the latter is that they are to be a rule of conduct for foreigners; the theory of the former is that it is a source of governmental authority for all. Exclusive police jurisdiction, courts applicable alike to foreigners and natives, immunity from the payment of other than certain specified taxes, might fairly be asked of the Sovereign in favour of persons, whether strangers enjoying his hospitality or native-born subjects, which could not be asked by foreigners who seek to derive their right to govern themselves, and natives of the soil from their own authorities to the exclusion of the native Sovereign.

Thus again, if it is expedient for political reasons to bury the idea of extraterritoriality which the foreign concessions in different parts of China have raised, the application for and obtaining a Charter will effectually do so. The very idea of a Charter is founded on the indisputable admission of a Sovereign right, and if England and other powers, in asking for a Charter for Shanghai, gave this evidence of their view of the rights of the Sovereign of China with reference to these concessions. t would be very difficult for any other power, the origin of whose rights was identical with those of England, to insist upon any right of exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of Chinese soil.

For these several reasons, in which the Chief Judge and myself entirely concur, I am led to conclude that the time is not unfavourable for some effort to be made in this direction, to reconcile the hitherto conflicting claims of rival jurisdictions, and give additional security to all the material interests of the cosmopolite settlement and its inhabitants, both foreign and Chinese. The careful revision the Land Regulations have recently received, would be so much gained, as embodying the best considered system of administration to meet the Municipal wants and requirements of the settlement, which the residents in communication with their respective Consuls have been able to devise. And in the event of a Charter being obtained, these same Regulations might be incorporated as the rules by which the nature and extent of the duties of the Committee or Council would be defined under the same Imperial sanction.

In anticipation of the Revised Code being submitted by the Consuls to their respective Ministers for final approval, I have thought the time opportune to address these observations to you, and I shall be glad to receive from you after communication with your Colleagues and the Municipal Council, such remarks as may serve to guide me in any final step for the better attainment of those objects of good government and Municipal administration which I hold to be essential to the continued prosperity, the well being, and security of the large and important settlement now existing at Shanghai under such anomalous conditions.

Your Obedient Servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul, Shanghai.

THE FLOOD AT HANKOW.

(Hankow Times.)

The Chinese prophecy alluded to in our last, to the effect that the 8th instant would in all probability mark the highest point of the river's rise, has not been very far from receiving its strict fulfilment. The flood certainly ceased about that time to swell at the rapid rate of from 3 to 4 inches per day, at which it had previously risen; and since then, although it has shewn an actual increase, yet the accession has been scarcely perceptible save to careful observation upon the several Yangtsze-meters which have been improvised by members of the community. The Chinese declare moreover that the current has begun to shew signs of "*chuen-shuy* or "Szechuen water," the red and turbid fluid which they say the stream in its normal condition brings down from *Szechuen* and the country beyond; and that it has ceased to carry down any more of the *Nan shuy* or "Hoonan water" which marks its character whenever flooded; and they assert that this alone is certain proof that the waters are about to subside. The distinction, by the way, thus drawn in popular opinion between the *chuen shuy* and the *nan shuy*, to a certain extent serves to explain away the difficulty we have hinted at of coming to a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of this vast volume of water. It shows the native theory to be, that these floods are to be traced to the lakes and rivers of Hoonan, and that they do not come down the proper and main channel of the stream from the direction of its sources; and this is the theory, which as we have remarked, we are inclined to put most faith in.

Considerable damage has been done to foreign property in and about the settlement. Party walls are at a sad discount just now, there being scarce one which does not expose a breakdown, rent, or bulge, a condition which is really not to be wondered at, when so many of them show but the top tilings above water. Several godowns and houses too, we are told, have suffered serious damage. The only accident we have to record is that to a poor coolie in the employ of the municipal police, who having been incautious enough to walk too close to the edge of the submerged bund, fell in, and was instantly carried away by the under current. This happened at the beginning of last week, and should have been recorded by us before. The body has not yet been recovered.

We naturally look forward now with anxiety to the time when all this superabundance of water is to subside. Should it pass off rapidly, even as quickly as it rose, we may hope to see dry land again without suffering much inconvenience or prejudice to our health in the interim. But should the water subside slowly, we must look forward, it is to be feared, to several weeks of misery, during which it will be too wet to move out, and yet too shallow to continue to resort to our present pleasant alternative of locomotion in boats. The water left stagnant too under our houses will, we very much fear, prove a source of serious annoyance, if not of actual danger to health and life. Our only comfort in our present dismal situation is to execrate the mismanagement or short-sightedness of those functionaries to whom we owe the location of the settlement in this spot. Had they taken the slightest trouble to make inquiries, they might easily have satisfied themselves that this portion of Hankow was liable to be submerged in the periodical high floods to which the Yang-tsze is subject, and they might thereupon have selected some other site better suited for a foreign settlement. Had they had no choice, the case would have been different. But when they had at their disposal the Han-yang side with its pleasant hills immediately abutting on to the river bank, and the suburb below Woochang likewise surrounded by hills, and having an anchorage in which there is good holding ground and scarcely any current, it is difficult to conceive why they chose this low wretched flat, opposite which the current sweeps with a force which tries the strongest cable and most seamanlike mooring.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, 8th August, 1866.

At a MONTHLY MEETING *of the* COUNCIL, *held at the* PUBLIC OFFICE, *in the* HONAN ROAD, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the* EIGHTH *day of* AUGUST, 1866, *pursuant to notice.*

Present

ALFRED JAMES HOW, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor PROBST,
„ HAYES.

164.—The Officiating Secretary's summons, calling the Meeting, was read

165.—The MINUTES of the last MEETING were read, confirmed and signed.

166. — A Report from the PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg to hand you in the following Report, for the months of June and July.

Roads.—The pebbles on the south end of the Shantung Road have been removed, and granite chips substituted. The Foochow Road has, in part, been considerably raised and large quantities of broken brick have been laid upon it: your Committee are at present engaged in metalling the part between the Shantung and Fuhkien Roads.

The Pekin Road has been metalled from the Honan to the Chekiang Road, and its extension, from this point to the bridge (crossing the Defence Creek) leading towards Sinza, is being proceeded with. Your Committee authorized the purchase of a quantity of granite dust, which has been laid upon the top of the granite chips on the Bund, in front of the Custom House; thereby forming a firm layer of granite in place of the loose chips.

This plan will be carried out on the other Roads on which the granite chips remain in a rough condition. A quantity of broken bricks has been laid upon some of the principal roads in Hong-que.

A supply of gravel has been obtained and laid upon the side paths in the Pekin, Hangchow and Kiukiang Roads.

The outstanding contracts for the supply of granite chips are now nearly completed.

A further contract for 1,800 tons of broken brick has been entered into by your Committee.

The long continuance of fine weather, and the great necessity for the streets being thoroughly watered (many having commenced to break up) has induced your Committee to hand over for the use of the Nuisance Department 2 mules and 1 pony.

Bridges.—The ruinous condition of the numerous bridges crossing the Yang-King-pang has frequently been before the notice of your Committee. Plans and specifications have been drawn up and approved for the erection of a new bridge, in place of the old one, crossing at the bund. These have been forwarded to the French Municipal Council, to whom also numerous representations have, from time to time, been submitted, of the extreme desirability of immediately replacing this, and some of the other bridges; but, as yet, no favorable answer has been received.

On July 28th, owing to the dangerous condition of the northern abutment, the bridge crossing the Yank-king-pang on the bund was closed for carriage traffic. Since which time piles have been driven under the bridge for the continuation of the Yang-king-pang bunding. These piles can be temporarily used as supports (in place of the failing abutment) until such time as the French Municipal Council may decide upon assisting to carry out the scheme for the erection of a new and more substantial structure.

Honan Road.—The repairs to the north end of the Honan Drain are completed, and this road is now opened for traffic. The boundary wall of Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s premises, injured in the prosecution of this work, has been rebuilt by, and at the cost of, the contractor.

The lighting of the Settlement.—The Bund, the Nankin, Fuhkien and Foochow Roads are now lighted with gas. The Gas Company are at present fixing lamps in the Szechuen Road. They are instructed by your Committee to light the whole of the Settlement as rapidly as possible. The number of oil lamps now lighted is reduced from 100 to 60 per night.

Yang-king-pang Bunding.—The bunding in front of the premises of Messrs. Fogg & Co., having failed, in consequence of the excavations that were rendered necessary for the proper cleansing of the Yang-king-pang Creek, your Committee have commenced its reconstruction. The foundation of the wall has been carried down from 3 to 4 feet lower, and is built upon piles 6 to 8 feet long.

Sign Boards.—Notices, for the removal of sign boards projecting over the thoroughfares in such a manner as to be an obstruction, have been issued by your Committee and have been pretty generally attended to. Some 3 or 4 of the most objectionable of these signs have not yet been removed; the carrying out of the notices in these cases has been handed over to the Watch Committee.

Municipal Council Buildings.—The Municipal Council Buildings in the Honan Road have been extensively repaired. Some alterations, to ensure better ventilation, have been made to the stables.

Fire Wells.—Iron communication pipes have been affixed to 9 of these wells, rendering them instantly available in case of fire. Tablets, marked F. W., have also been attached to adjoining buildings, indicating their positions.

Hong-Que Bunding.—This work is now nearly completed. It extends from the new bridge over the Soochow Creek to opposite the western side of the Hong-que Road and, by encroaching on the mud flat widens the Bund about 8 feet. In front of the Astor House a timber landing stage (extending to low water) has been erected in place of the old stone one.

Dam, Hong-que Creek.—This dam is now completed and some mud embankments have also been formed along the banks of the Hong-que Creek. The flooded condition of fully one half of Hong-que, during high tides, rendered this work necessary.

Pond—adjoining Mr. Evans'—Hong-que.—Complaints having been made that this pond is a public nuisance, your Committee would recommend that steps be at once taken for its removal.

Hong-que Street Names.—Street names have been prepared, and will shortly be affixed to the corners of some of the principal thoroughfares in Hong-que.

Plans of the Settlement.—A reduced and colored plan of Hong-que (similar to the one of the English Settlement) will shortly be completed, when it will be sent home to be lithographed.

A similar one of the French Concession is also in progress.

The lithographing of these plans will be under the immediate supervision of T. Hanbury, Esq., to whom your Committee are greatly indebted for the assistance he has volunteered in this matter.

Cemeteries.—Various repairs to the buildings and grounds of the three foreign cemeteries have been carried out.

Bubbling Well & Siccaway Roads.—Your Committee have taken over the charge of these roads. A contract has been made for the thorough repair of the bridges, drains, roads &c., for Tls. 330. A further contract has been entered into for keeping these in repair at per month Tls. 60.

Woosung Road.—The subscriptions having fallen far short of the amount specified in the budget, and therefore being unable to take over the full charge of the Woosung, in addition to the Bubbling Well and Siccaway Roads, your Committee propose to expend the surplus fund beyond what is required for the Bubbling Well and Siccaway Roads, in repairing the numerous bridges on the Woosung Road, many of which are in a very unsafe condition.

Office Arrangements.—To ensure the better working of the Surveyor's Department, your Committee have arranged that all orders for that branch shall be kept distinct, and shall be issued by the Surveyor only.

W. PROBST } Members of the "Public
E. IVESON } Works Committee."

Resolved—

167.—That the Report of the PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE be approved.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then stated that, as the public took a great interest in the Roads outside the Settlements, it was desirable to give consideration to the measures necessary to carry out the original proposal with regard to them.

Since the last fortnight the subscription list had been placed in the hands of the Tax Collector, and owing to the more complete circulation thus obtained for it, the amount had been increased from Tls. 1,195 to Tls. 1,785, subscriptions, in nearly all instances, being very cheerfully given, and many persons contributed who did not keep either horses or ponies. This amount however was still quite inadequate to fulfil all that was intended, although enough to put the bridges in order and to make the roads passable. With that view the collection of the subscriptions had been decided upon, and here, he was sorry to say, the Finance Committee had met with unexpected trouble, many sending away the collector empty handed, on the pretext that they required some "personal guarantee" as to the mode in which their 5 Taels should be expended. The labour connected with these roads was one that had been taken up by the Council, solely for the public convenience, and, more especially, in fulfilment of the wishes of those who had "subscribed" to the list, so that this was the last place whence they could have expected hinderance; and, if it should ultimately result that a small minority were able to thwart the wishes of a large majority, the Community would doubtless deal with them as they deserved.

The charge of the Bubbling Well and Woosung Roads had been tendered to the Council, but it was a question whether they should take over the latter until the Soochow Bridge was made free. This should have been done on the 1st August, but, as Tls. 1,971 were required for this purpose alone, the sum so far subscribed was quite inadequate.

The Bridge Company had let out the tolls for another month, and unless within that time the public came forward so as to enable the original proposal to be carried out, the chance of doing so would doubtless be lost for a year, as the Company could not be expected to keep the matter open indefinitely.

The retiring Committee estimated that the combined cost of all these works would be 6,000 Taels per annum, and that the amount could be collected from a tax of 5 Taels on each horse, but this was now clearly proved to be an over estimate, as was also, however, the contemplated expenditure; for the whole could, without doubt, be done for 4000 Taels per annum.

A contract had been made to repair the bridges on the Bubbling Well Road to Siccaway for............................Tls. 330.
And to keep the road in order for 60 Taels per month say..........Tls. 720.
A similar contract could be made for the Woo-ung Road for.......Tls. 1020.
And the Bridge commutation had been fixed at.........................Tls. 1971.

Making a total of about.............Tls. 4041.

and he thought this amount might be obtained if the Council would authorize a collection on a rather more extended scale from all residents, say from pedestrians 5 Taels, equestrians 10 Taels, and carriage owners 20 and 30 Taels.

The former would, he believed, pay very cheerfully and willingly, many had already done so, and although there would, of course, be exceptions, yet he thought a sufficiently large amount would be received to make the work complete. A free passage over the Soochow Bridge would be a great boon to all, and if they could collect 4000 Taels they could do this, they could keep the Bubbling Well and Woosung Roads in order, and he thought they might even undertake to water the Road from the Race Course to the Bubbling Well every afternoon, or at any rate on such days when the rise of the tide into the Creeks rendered it practicable to obtain water for the carts.

If the subscriptions on the proposed scale produced a larger sum than was needed, they might next year be reduced, or the surplus might be expended in further improvements and perhaps additional roads be laid out, as the subscribers themselves should decide.

The Stone bridge Road, by the gas works, was originally made at the expense of the Taoutai who had guaranteed to keep it in order, and the Consul had undertaken to see that this was done. As yet, however, there was no sign of the Taoutai fulfilling what he had admitted to be a just claim upon him; but when he did so, the Community would have complete roads in nearly every direction.

It was then moved by Mr. Councillor Hayes, seconded by Mr. Councillor Probst and unanimously

Resolved—

That, in furtherance of the proposed measures for the repairs of the Bubbling Well, Siccaway and Woosung roads, the commutation of the Soochow Creek Bridge tolls, and also, if possible, for the watering of the Bubbling Well road, the Finance Committee be authorized for these special purposes to obtain subscriptions of

5 Taels from all pedestrians.
10 „ „ „ equestrians.
20 „ „ „ single horse or pony carriages.
30 „ „ „ two horse or pony carriages.
30 „ „ „ residents on the various lines of Roads.

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered, and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

A. J. HOW
I. MATHIAS LLOYD *Vice-Chairman.*
Officiating Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

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FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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o-a-f 440 11au 11th August, 1866.

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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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705 21ap April 21st, 186

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THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanation of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

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This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 186

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IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
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23de-66 671 December 23rd, 186

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BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES.
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EXTREMELY LIGHT.
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The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
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14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 186

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o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 186

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PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
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18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published every Saturday at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD, AUGUST 18, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial..	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	101,462 08	...	...	...	1266.25	102,728 33	1753.65	547.94	3530.16	503.96	28 .51	281.85	1345.22	3456.37	11 447 66
Illimani..........	16 August,	London,	3228.77	...	...	...	...	3228 77	...	...	163.93	17.64	..	20.39	65.63	214 05	481.64
Glarlgrove,......	17 "	do.	4093.74	...	...	...	234 90	4328.64	601 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601.80
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			108,784 59	...	...	...	1501.15	110,285.74	2355.45	547 94	3694 09	521.60	28.51	302.24	1410.85	3670.42	12,531.10

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	4692	3710.48	...	...	4692	3710.48	406	...	123	...	......		215	157.64	2181	...
Ganges	Aug. 13		573	456.68	...	...	573	456.68	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Rona...............	" 17		513	408.02	...	...	513	408.02	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			5778	4575.18	...	...	5778	4575.18	406	...	123	...	4	4	215	157.64	2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	749	600.84	...	...	749	600.84	...	...	123	...	......		200	...	......	
Ganges...........	Aug. 13	....	75	59.21	...	...	75	59.21	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	......	
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	....		...	...	......	
			824	660.05	...	...	824	660.66	...	...	123	......	......		200			
			......		....		...	...	...	...	...	......	....		......		....	

FOR INDIA.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw	Thrown	Total	Japan Re-export	Japan Transhipment	Course	Refuse	Cocoons
Total as per last	Report		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Ganges, ...	Aug. 13		14 11.10	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
			14 11.10							

FOR HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per	last Rpt.	....		......	......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
Dumbarton	Aug. 14		13	11.31	......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
Rona	" 17		12	10.44	......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
				......	......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			25	21.75	......		......		......		......		...		......		......	

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST, 1866.

IMPORTED.	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	305	305.00	45	54.00	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	305	305.00	45	54.00	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	8	8.00	130	156.00	6	7.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takao.		Total	
	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight
Malwa	75	75.00	13	13.00	49	49.00	nil.	...	nil.	...	35	35.00	58	58.00	nil.	...	...	...	nil.	...	230	230.00
Patna	5	6.00	...	...	3	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	200	240.00	...	...	213	255.00
Benares	3	3.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.60
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	83	84.00	13	13.00	52	52.00	...	...	...	...	35	35.00	63	64.00	...	...	200	240.00	...	...	446	489.20

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	S. O. Pekoe.	S. Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Green.
Total as per last report....................	....	....	186,639.34	4,365.11	6,573.54	504.66	6,135 74	429.15	56.25	204,603.50	840.16
Maury....................	Melbourne	July 28th	2,608.77	......	......	......	71,81	27.35	......	2 707 88	......
Dewa Gungadhur....................	London	Do. 30th	5,220.03	14 40	0.56	50.92	50.94	12.50	... ...	5,368,35	......
Acmal....................	Sydney	Do. 31st	2,141.10	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,141.10	......
[illegible]....................	London	Do do.	3,403 45	234.01	7.42	80.56	1,144,65	99.50	......	5,049.59	124 39
Total,..................	....	....	20[illegible],001.79	4,613 52	6,58[illegible] 22	[illegible]36 1[illegible]	7,[illegible]3.1[illegible]	[illegible]68 45	56.[illegible]5	2[illegible]9,890.5[illegible]	964.55

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Augt. 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt. 10	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 9	do	Dent and Co
... 12	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	316	Grindle	Tientsin	... 7	do	Trautmann and Co
... 12	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	Hankow	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 10	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 12	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	... 9	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 12	Corea	Br str	618	Russell	Hongkong	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Mary Jane	Br sch	152	Johnson	Ningpo	... 9	Ballast	Cowie and Co
... 12	Fenella	Chi str	180		Cruise	... 11		
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Helena	Br baq	307		Fuchau	... 7	Poles	Frazar and Co.
... 13	Caducius	Br ship	1006	Irving	Shields	March 22	Coals	Fobes and Co
... 13	Akindo	Br baq	268	Scott	Nagasaki	Augt. 9	General	John Thorne
... 13	Varuna	Am str	867	Wedding	Nagasaki	Augt. 11	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Cingala	Br ship	799	Nielson	Sydney	June 26	Coals	Order
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt. 13	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Pantaloon	Dut baq	299	Von Girt	Penang	July 5	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
... 14	George Canning	Br baq	411	Harris	Swatow	Augt. 3	do	Master
... 14	Osprey	Br ship	750	Andrews	Fuchau	... 10	Poles	Chapman, King and Co
... 14	Matilda	Br brig	230		Swatow	... 3	Sugar	E. R. Tilby & Co
... 14	Ellen Radford	Br baq	307	Evans	Swatow	... 3	do	Siemssen and Co
... 14	Loa	Br ship	472	Barber	New York	April 5	Coals	Olyphant and Co
... 14	Mirella	Br ship	721	Bruce	Shields	March 22	do	Order
... 14	China	Br ship	1086	Smith	Newport	April 4	do	Order
... 14	Canton	Br baq	304	Asmussam	Swatow	Augt. 6	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 14	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	... 10	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Banda	Br ship	481	Morris	Sydney	June 17	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt. 14	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	... 18		Chinese Government
... 15	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 15	Niphon	Br str	-	Peke	Hongkong	... 12	do	P. & O. Co.
... 15	City of Quebec	Br ship	663	Pubbs	London	April 27	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 15	Watchusetts	U.S. Fgt.	......		Chinkiang	Augt. 15		
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 15	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 16	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 12	do	Trautmann and Co
... 16	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow	... 13	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 16	Grenadier	Br baq	542	Miller	Swatow	... 9	Sugar	Master
... 16	Japan	Br str	255	Bell	Tientsin	... 9	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 16	Eunice Nicholas	Br ship	1069	Bang	Fuchau	... 11	Poles	Master
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 16	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	... 12	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 17	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	330	Armstrong	Nagasaki	... 9	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Augt. 11	Hermenia M. Elisabeth	Dut baq	305	Dyker	Nagasaki	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
... 11	John Bunyan	Br sh	520	Allan	Nagasaki	do	Reid and Co
... 11	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Hongkong	Part of Original, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 12	Huquong	Am str	1383	Harmon	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 12	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow and Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 12	Dilpussund	Br baq	624	Jones	Chefoo		Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 13	Kew Kee	Br sch	344	Beaglehole	Hakodadi	Ballast	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Bridgetown	Br baq	314	Howard	Fuchau	Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 14	Wellington	Br baq	415	Mabey	Amoy	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	
... 14	Pluto	Chi str	......	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 15	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Drege	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 15	Ellenborough	Br sh	926	Smith	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 15	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 15	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 16	Neptune	Br baq	533	Parkins	Keelung	Sundries & Re-exports	Master
... 16	China	Ham str	648	Winter	Swatow, H'kong, &c	Part of Original, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 16	Summer Cloud	Br sh	698	Boyson	Fuchau	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 16	Varuna	Am str	827	Whiting	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 16	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 16	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Nagasaki		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	H'kong & Canton	Silk, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 16	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exportr	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 16	Wm. Melhuish	Br sh	707	Duncan	London		Holliday, Wise and Co
... 17	Manila II	Ham baq	533	Behrens	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Clausen, Droege and Co
... 17	Soon Kong	Br sch	193	Kier	Amoor	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 17	Minister Pahud	Dut sh	676	Lipjes	Java	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Aug 8	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	22nd instant
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
8 s	China	Jensen	Pruss str	146			T. Kroes and Co		
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
9 c	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	July 17	Fuchau	C. Ryley	Fuchau	Early
6 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
5 s	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Aug 15	Nanking	Chinese Government		
	Dumbarton	Shaw	Br str	944	Aug 17	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Early
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str		June 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
5 s	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1260	Aug 14	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow & Ports	19th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heuchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Rigodit	Fr str	872	Aug 3	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Malls	24h after J. Mail
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
6 s	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Aug 16	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	19th instant
2 p	Niphon	Peke	Br str		Aug 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Aug 15	Hankow	Russell and Co.	Hankow & Ports	19th instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
O J	Tun-sin	Bound	Br str	610	Aug 16	Hankow	Geo. Barnet and Co		
2 s	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	130	Aug 12	Fuchau	J. H. Wignall and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
6 p	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Aug 5	Lanshan	Chinese Government		
	27 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	260	Church Trustees
8 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-tu	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government.
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughton,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs